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GEOGRAPHIC MEMORANDOM

SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE TOWER AREA

SOILS OF THE BELOBORODOVO AREA

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This report describes and gives the location of soil types in the vicinity of Beloborodove, Tomskare Oblast'. Particular attention its devoted to the texture of the soils, the major factor influencing their permeability.

The area under study lies between 56°37°H and 56°33°H; it is bounded on the west by the right bank of the Ton' River and from there extends eastward to approximately 54°37°H. For the even north of 56°37°H, no detailed information on soils is available; but it is reasonable to assume that the soil types found to the south of this latitude continue northward for several miles.

The six types of soil within the area have been mapped. Two or these —
the sandy soils and the sandy love podeols — have relatively large particles
and are therefore highly porous and well drained. Together, these two types
cover about two-thirds of the area, including almost all of the section
between Iglahova and a point approximately 1 mile upstress from Reichorodovo
(see map, p. 3). A third type, podsolized alluvium, has a common variours
but, because of its lower location, this soil is usually saturated. The
three remaining types are peaty or clayer, with extremely low paramebility
and resultant poor natural drainage.

The sandy soils, which support only pine forests, absorb water with great rapidity. Virtually none was off along the surface even during the heaviest downpours. The sandy loss points have a finer texture than the sandy soils and are therefore somewhat loss permeable; even so, only the nost intensive rainfall will cause an appreciable runoff. Soil of this type supports a growth of birch with an interminture of pine.

The peat bog soils found northeast of Iglakova, on the other hand, are extremely compact and have very poor natural drainage. They underlied marshes in which sedges and spingman moss comprise the predominant vegetation.

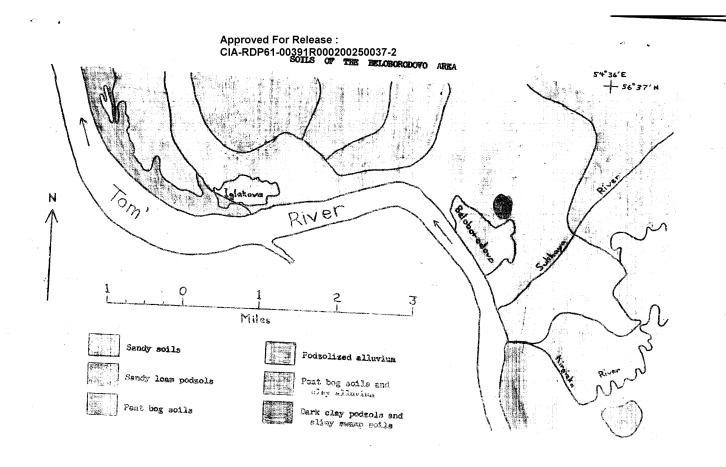
In the needows along the valleys of the Ton' River and its tributaries, which are flooded intersittently throughout the year, the soil is podsolized alluvium, originally deposited by flood waters. This soil has a musty loan texture, conductve to good drainings, but it is likely to be saturated during

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much of the year since the receive lie less than 10 feet above the normal water level of the streams.

The peat bog soils intermixed with clay alluvium are found upstream from Beloborodovo and below Iglakova in narrow strips between the podsolized alluvium and the Tom' River Steelf. They support a growth of sedges, moss, and grass. These highly impermeable soils are either saturated or flooded during most of the year.

One small area of intermixed derk clay possols and aliay every soils is located immediately to the northeast of Beloborodovo. The soils of this area are compact and almost impermeable; they are covered by low, wet meadow and avamp overgrown with trees and bushy thickets.



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